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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1875. NO 179.

SECOND EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Defendant's Testimony.

The Letter of Contrition Translated Sentence by Sentence.

Most Explicit and Solemn Denials of Guilt.

Moulton Artistically Portrayed as the Match and Master of America's Greatest Teacher.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The beautiful weather this morning, and the fact that Monday is an idle day with many, and that many more could not work were they willing because of the dullness of the season, together with the knowledge that Mr. Beecher would continue his testimony in the great scandal trial, combined to attract to the Brooklyn City Court room to-day perhaps the largest crowd yet gathered there since the cause of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher was brought to trial. Every spot in the room and auditor could find resting place was occupied. The women, too, were more numerous than on any previous day. After the court room was thus full, outside a great throng remained, many having tickets of admission, which were for the time useless. Judge Neilson was prompt in his attendance, and beside him on the bench, were David Dudley Field and Judge Reynolds. As soon as the clerk had made the usual proclamation on the opening of court, Judge Neilson admonished the audience against any outbreaks of applause, and while so doing, Mr. Beecher resumed his place on the witness stand.

Mr. Evarts—Recurring now, Mr. Beecher, to the scene of the interview at your house, in the study, of the date of that memorandum in your hand, I believe, when Mr. Moulton made the statements which you have given regarding Tilton's previous misconduct, statements that have been told, what effect did those statements of Moulton's produce upon your mind in regard to your further action in the matter of those moralities? A. Do I understand the question to mean what was the impression Moulton's statement left upon my mind in regard to Tilton?

Q. What the effect of that was upon your mind in that regard. A. Well, I earnestly and over-gladly believed that his statement about Mr. Tilton was the truth and that it cleared all the worse or believing it, because it made me, in some sense, an injurer of Tilton's innocence.

Q. Now, sir, is that paper which you hold in your hand [the memorandum written by Moulton and signed by Beecher] in any sense your composition? A. In no sense whatever is it your composition of mine.

Q. Is it a copy or production of any dictation by yours? A. In no proper sense of the word "dictation" did I dictate it.

Q. I ask your attention now to the first clause of that memorandum, which reads thus: "I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humbly prostrate myself before him as I do before my God." Did you express that sentence in these words or their equivalent to Moulton that night? A. I did not. I did say that, in view of the statements made, I felt that I had wronged Tilton, that I had wronged his household—and that I had humbled myself before God for it and I was willing to humble myself before Theodore Tilton.

Q. This clause—"He would have been a better friend to me in my circumstances than I have been"—Did you express that clause in those words or any equivalent meaning or expression? A. I did not substantially; a good many times over.

Q. In what conversation, in what topics, did you make that speech? A. In reference to that I had myself, on first blush, sided against Tilton with Bowen, and that was in trouble and difficulty. Tilton had almost instantly and with enormous assumption thrown over every thing and gone to my help; but when he was in trouble, I had gone against him.

Q. Was that your feeling as to appearing to have acted thus toward him? A. I remember it very distinctly. I shall not forget it to the Judgment Day.

Q. Did you express, in these words, what appears as this clause in the memorandum: "I cannot ask except that he will remember all the other beasts that would ache." No, sir. I did not make any statement which is expressed by that formula. I did, in that conversation, repeatedly say that I was acting selfishly, and I called up, in various forms and at different times in the conversation, the relations which were sustained to other persons in my household and his household and to friends in the church who loved me and were united to their household.

Q. Did you express, in these words or their equivalent, this clause of the memorandum: "Not pleading for myself, I even wish I were dead, but children have been hurt and suffer?" A. Oh! That is not my phraseology; it is a very pale, poor, feeble interpretation of the intensity with which I expressed my contrary and my grief in the sorrow of other people.

Q. What did you express in regard to the idea that "not for yourself, but for others" were you concerned? A. I don't quite understand your question.

Q. What can you state as having been said by you conveying the idea, "not what yourself would suffer, but what others would suffer?" A. Mr. Evarts, it should be remembered that I was not in a logical mood and I did not measure my words nor attach all my statements, and I am afraid I mixed up my metaphors. There was no intensity that I was capable of, that I did not feel. Sometimes I think the laceration of my own heart at what it seemed to me I had done towards Theodore Tilton sometimes it was the intense feelings I had of what my presences in the household had done toward Elizabeth; sometimes it was indignation that Eliz. theth had done what she had toward me. There was just that oscillation of mind so: that takes place in a highly excited state of mind. If I had expressed indignation, I was sorry for it, and the next moment I was, perhaps, to the other extreme in excessive statements.

Q. Did you express the clause—"I will die before anybody but myself shall be inculpated"—in those words or any equivalent expression? A. Well, no such phrase as that. I have looked through this, and I do not think I see a phrase in it that is mine; and yet I think I see the sources from which a good many of them are drawn. I did say—I cannot recollect it certainly and definitely, but I did express myself very strongly that I had rather die than have brought such trouble or have increased such trouble; that, so far as I myself alone was concerned, I counted life very small if I can make reparation; but it was not anything practical and definite; it was a strong expression of the surging feeling of regret or censure of the misdeed which I myself had been committed by me.

Q. I ask your attention to the next sentence that appears in the memorandum: "All my thoughts are running toward my friends—toward the poor child I have wronged, crushing with her folded hands." A. Yes.

Q. Did you express what is there? A. Very likely, or the substance; only this is a very poor expression—very meagre.

Q. What did you say which in that connection? A. I don't know exactly; what I know is that I felt like a father that was overcome over the dead body of a child, I remember her; she was like death when I saw her; she had been a dear child and friend to me in my household. I have deprived her of reason or moral sense, and perhaps of life for she was hovering on the edge of life and death—and I spoke as one would speak from the intensity of my distress.

Q. During this conversation, were there any suggestions made by Moulton in regard to your feeling for others and not being exclusively concerned about yourself condition? A. He reasoned on the night before, the 31st, on that ground, when I retracted my confession, to give up the retraction. He thought that a selfish consideration would be mean, and he very likely also, at some time in the conversation, may have dealt with me in the same way on Sunday afternoon, but I don't now recall distinctly any passage of that kind; I think it is very likely.

Q. Did you use these words, or their equivalent, contained in the next clause of the memorandum: "She is innocent as against, bearing the transgressions of another?" A. Very likely, very likely; but I had lived in their house a life of intimate friendship for many years, and if I had alienated her affections in such a degree and manner as I have described, and such distress as even had paralyzed her moral sense, or rather her reason; if I had been the occasion of that misbelief; I said to myself How could any man stand and see this trouble.

Mr. Beach—That is a matter of reasoning. One moment, Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Beecher—Well, I won't reason.

Q. The blame of that you took yourself? A. I took the blame to myself, and I continued to take it to myself until the 1st of 1874.

Q. This further clause, Mr. Beecher—are these your words, or an expression of what you stated in substance: "Her forgiveness I have, and humbly pray to God that he may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me?" A. No, sir; that must go with all the rest; it is not of my parentage. The question, how was of Tilton's feeling—the severity of his feeling. The drift of the interview was such a statement on my part, or such exhibition of my mood and purposes, as should lay the foundation for a kind of interference between us and a reconstruction; and Tilton's feelings—the strength of them—was gratified when I had shown what my real feeling was. It led to conversations in respect to feeling all round.

Q. Before you and Moulton, on that occasion? A. Yes, sir, on that occasion; and it was in connection with Elizabeth Tilton that I said, in many instances and repeated forms, that I felt that I had done her a wrong, but that I had no doubt, whatever of her forgiveness. But it was Tilton whose kindness and reconciliation I very much doubted. His next friend, Moulton, was busily talking to and assuring me, too, that the difficulty with Tilton was that he had it firmly fixed in his mind that I was his mortal enemy, and had been, and he himself was satisfied that if he could see how it did feel, as he believed it would, that it would work a very different state of feeling in Tilton

Q. That is, if Tilton could see as he. Moulton, so it? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Evarts called for an exhibit. Q. I call your attention, Mr. Beecher, to a phrase in your letter of June 1, 1874, which is Exhibit No. 36. The phrase, "The agreement was made after my letter through you was written," of June, 1874. It is this single phrase "after my letter through you was written," I call your attention to that phrase. In that expression were you referring to this memoranda, or to the occasion of Sunday, on which the memorandum had been made? A. I suppose I had reference to this same in memorandum, which I had just had in my hands.

Q. Had you seen it on Sunday in any form? A. I never saw it till I saw it then; I did not hear of it, as I now recollect; it never came up in conversation, and I think the first time I heard of it again was when Mr. Tracy, in December, 1874—I think it was—at any rate, after I had been called in by Moulton and he spoke of the letter that I had written. Afterward Chaffin asked me about the letter that I had written. Afterwards my brother Edward came to me and spoke about the letter, but the statements had almost gone out of my mind. I had never seen or used it, sir, but I heard it used.

Q. I will recur now for a moment, Mr. Beecher, to your interview with Tilton on the 30th of December, before the close of the case. Did you in that interview use any expression, or make any reference of any kind on the subject of Dante's Inferno? A. I recollect now; it did not agree—

Mr. Beach—I object to the witness proceeding to argument.

Mr. Evarts—Well, did you say it on that occasion? A. I should say I did not.

Q. During the whole interview between Tilton and yourself, Mr. Beecher, that you have given your narrative of and in his, did Tilton in any form accuse you of the crime of adultery with his wife? A. Most certainly he did not.

Q. Did he, by way of recital or otherwise, say to you or intimate to you that his wife had ever accused you to him of adultery? A. He did not.

Q. Was there, at any time during that conversation, raised between you on his part, or on your part, the question whether you had committed adultery with his wife? A. There was no such question—no such allusion—no such topic by intimation or by expressed language or in any manner whatever.

Q. Was there any statement by him of either verbal or written accusations or of imputations against you by his wife, except the memorandum read to you of improper solicitations? A. Nothing but that.

Q. You there, during that conversation, any reference to the recital or suggestion of the arguments by which you had overcome her virtue and trampled over her chastity? A. No, sir; no, sir; nothing.

Q. Was there any statement by him of either verbal or written accusations of or

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1875.

THE biennial report of the State Mineralogist of Nevada, Mr. H. R. WHITEHILL, has been received at this office.

WE ARE under obligations to Hon. SIMON CAMERON for a set of the *Congressional Record*, covering the proceedings of the Forty-third Congress.

THE taxpayers of Illinois talk of observing the 15th of this month as a day of general thanksgiving. It is the time set for the adjournment of the Democratic State Legislature.

THERE will be no more appeals from Canada to the mother country, the Dominion having just established a Supreme Court of its own. This is the child's first progress in trying to walk alone.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) *News* eloquently beseeches "aspiring Southern men" to "keep in the background for the present." Mum's the word—until they have got a little firmer grip on the country's throat.

THE total imports at New York, last week, exclusive of specie, amounted to $8,866,275, against $9,832,427 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January reach a valuation of $98,784,181, against $110,397,114 for the relating period of 1874.

THE new grain elevator at Girard Point, Philadelphia, loaded 223,000 bushels of grain into vessels for Europe during the ten days ending March 31st, and vessels enough are in waiting to carry off 562,000 bushels more. The increase of facilities for shipping is more than met by the increase in the demand for grain for shipment.

BETWEEN two and three millions of dollars in silver will be coined at the United States mint during the present month. This is for the purpose of carrying into effect the clause of the late finance bill that provides for the substitution of silver in place of our present fractional currency. Opinions differ widely as to the success of the measure.

THE *Financial Chronicle* of last week issued a supplement of thirty-two pages, and will hereafter continue the practice monthly. Another new and valuable feature is thus added to that able and careful journal. The design is to bring together in tabulated form every available fact relating to the standing of any security, for the information and benefit of investors.

IT IS not improbable that, before very long, some plan will be agreed upon for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The company has already 532 miles of road built, and the anticipated opening of the Black Hills will throw a large amount of business over its line which otherwise would not go West at all. That it will be finished sooner or later, is certain.

HERE is the expressive oath which the Kentucky Ku-Klux take, on being inducted into membership in that delectable organization:

"Doo you solumnly sware, in the presence of poer God, that you will support and protect the so-cawled Ku-Klux Klan as long as you liv, and you will sware that, and will obey the orders it cailed on by the clan, cill the negroes, yonge if nsary."

"Yonge if nsary" means colored babies.

A NUMBER of the leading colored men of Richmond, Va., have in contemplation the establishment of a colored school of industry in that city. The plan has been fully matured, and the work is to be begun at once. The reflex influence of such an institution can hardly fail in time to exert a good effect on the lounging white youth of that locality, and help to make them useful members of society. It will thus subserve two beneficial purposes at once.

NEW YORK, it appears, is not the only State that is cursed with canal rings and robberies. A late number of the Cumberland, Maryland, *Times* contains a startling communication concerning the affairs of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, evidently written by some one thoroughly familiar with the subject of which he treats, making charges that, if they can be substantiated, will create a sensation relatively as great as did the New York exposure.

THE United States District Court of New York, in a bankruptcy case which came before it last week, held that under the recently adopted revised statutes of the United States, a notary public has no authority to take affidavits to be used in the United States courts, except those relating to proofs of debt, in bankruptcy, and depositions *de bene esse*. All other affidavits to be used in the United States courts must be sworn to before a United States commissioner or a register in bankruptcy. This decision considerably restricts the powers heretofore exercised by notaries public.

THE appearance of the yellow fever at Key West and Havana so early as the beginning of April is an anomaly. We can recall no similar occurrence. What does it portend? A pestilental summer? We are loth to draw so frightful a conclusion. The winter has had terrors enough to fill our measure for the year, and it is sickening to look forward to a summer of destructive epidemics. The yellow fever has not yet, it is true, taken on an epidemic form, and we hope it may not; but the fact of its early and unseasonable appearance is not, by any means, an encouraging one.

THE *Financial Chronicle* finds the chief est encouraging symptoms of renewed business activity and prosperity in the fact that confidence is steadily improving in the financial community. Whether a larger business is being done now than that observant journal is certain that whatever business is done rests on a much better basis. There are shorter credits and more of wholesome discrimination and caution. The practical conclusion which the *Chronicle* derives from the whole outlook is, that while there is abundant encouragement for legitimate enterprise, there is also a stern warning to every honest tradesman against rash enterprises and inordinate ventures.

GOVERNOR CURTIN was sent for, in hot haste, by the Connecticut Democrats, and he started promptly, firmly resolved in his own mind to carry the Nutmeg State for the Democracy; but when he got as far as New York his constitutional timidity overcame him, his old enemy, the "neuralgia," assailed him, and he fell into the same hands that treated him for the dangerous illness which, it was alleged at the time, attacked him on his arrival in that city from Russia in 1872. He always gets dangerously ill when he doesn't want to go anywhere or be seen by any one, and it is sad to think of the severe attack of "neuralgia" that so thoroughly overcame him on his way to Connecticut. He must have heard some bad news in New York or the "neuralgia" would not have been so acute.

THE decadence of the sugar refining interest in England, brought about by sharp competition from France, being a matter of personal concern to the British free traders, they are clamoring for the imposition of a duty on the foreign refined sugar equal in amount to the bounty paid by the French Government, the claim being that the latter has for several years been in the habit of giving to refiners who export their product having enabled the refiners of France to sell their product in England below its market value in their own country. Ten or twelve years ago there were a score of refineries in London alone; now there are only four in all England. Formerly that country exported vast quantities of loaf sugar to the Mediterranean, Turkey, North and South America, and her colonies, but she now exports next to none, the French refiners having monopolized the business. There is said to be a strong probability that the protective measure in question will be adopted—notwithstanding that it would entirely upset the free trade argument which England is so fond of urging upon other countries. There are political economists on this side of the water to whom a careful study of this matter might prove instructive.

IF THERE is a mean, sneaking way of doing a mean thing, you may be sure some Democratic Congressman will find it out; and the meanest specimen of sneak-thieving we have yet seen is furnished by Mr. W. H. BARNUM, a Democratic member of Congress from Connecticut. BARNUM voted for the back-pay, but played sharp on the Sergeant-at-Arms and did not draw from *him* the $4,704 to which he was entitled, up to March 3, 1875, when the Sergeant-at-Arms was compelled to pay back to the United States Treasurer all the money in his hands at that date, not used in paying off Congressmen. BARNUM then goes to SPINNER and gets a certificate from him dated March 30, 1875, that the Sergeant-at-Arms had paid into the Treasury the amount of increased salary due BARNUM under the back-pay law. This certificate he has paraded all over Connecticut, to show that he did not draw the back-pay; and yet it appears, by Mr. BARNUM's own receipts in the Treasurer's hands, that on March 10, 1873, BARNUM drew this identical $4,704 from the United States Treasurer, himself! He first bagged his back-pay from the Treasurer; then allowed the Sergeant-at-Arms to believe that he had *not* drawn it; and then parades SPINNER'S certificate that the Sergeant-at-Arms had covered that amount into the Treasury as uncalled for! If Yankee meanness can go beyond this, it must have a lower depth that has never yet been sounded.

COUNTRY ROADS.

The valuation of property, in this county, subject to taxation for township purposes, including that portion only outside of the cities and boroughs, is, in round numbers, between sixty and sixty-five millions of dollars. Upon this property there is annually a tax levied for road purposes which, under the increased valuation, ranges from one to two mills on the dollar. Taking the average at one mill and a half, we have a tax of $100,000 raised annually for road purposes in the various townships of the county.

Now, a hundred thousand dollars, well applied every year, for a series of years, should give us the very best of roads in the rural portion of the county; yet it is notorious that our country roads are never what may be called "good," and are nearly always bad. We do not think they are any worse than country roads elsewhere, but they are certainly no better; and we would be among the wisest of mortals who could ascertain and demonstrate what good is done, to the roads or to those who use them, by this large annual outlay upon them. So far as present appearances go the money might just as well have been saved. Practically, we throw away a hundred thousand dollars a year upon our country roads, in a mock attempt to keep them in order and in demonstrating the problem of how not to do it.

No one would grudge the hundred thousand, nortwice, not thrice that sum, if the result of its application could be seen and felt. It is the waste, alone, that is complained of. As the country fills up, and population increases, the need for better roads must be constantly growing; yet we go on, year after year, in the old and fruitless way, and our highways are in the same bad condition they were twenty years and more ago. They are more used now than they were then; and the more they are used the worse they get.

That the people have been patient under this annual waste is probably owing to the fact that the large property holders have the privilege of paying their road taxes in kind, that is, by work on the roads. If they had to pay them in cash, there would be less submissiveness to the burden.

The fact is that our whole road system is wrong, and needs a radical change. It was well enough adapted to a new country, and served its purpose, probably, at the time it was framed. But the State has long since grown out of, and beyond, its condition at the time our present road laws were adopted. We are getting, now, into a condition in which good roads must be considered a public necessity. Communication between the city and country is much more frequent than it was; and if people who are compelled to use the roads are entitled to any roads at all, they are certainly entitled to *good* ones. It is time, therefore, that the people of Allegheny county should wake up to the duty of seeing that the money they annually contribute for keeping up the roads is applied in such a way as to secure the end aimed at. Let us quit this folly of playing at making roads, and begin the work of making them, in earnest.

It is not impossible, it is not even difficult, to make good roads; and, when once made, they can be kept up at less cost than bad ones. The way is not wanting, so much as the will; and the way will never be found so long as the present dead-alive system is kept up. We ask attention to it, now, for two reasons; first, because we are just entering upon another year of this useless expenditure of public money, and second, because the country roads are, at this season of the year, in the worst possible condition. There is no better time, consequently, for fully taking in the whole subject, in its length and breadth; and we trust that, when it is properly comprehended, the necessary effort will be made to remedy an evil so glaring.

GOVERNOR TILDEN of New York has no doubt done himself great credit for taking the initiative in the subject of canal reform. People, however, are beginning to inquire what he proposes to do further about it, and to remind him of the fact that, unless he follows up his message with decisive action, he will have obtained his reputation very cheaply indeed. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which speaks in the name of the practical men of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange, asks:

"What next? What is the Governor going to do? The appointment of an investigation commission is an important step, but the remedial legislation remains to be adopted, and there is the danger. And if the Legislature should pass all the restraining acts suggested by the Governor, there is one most necessary thing that they cannot do: they cannot commence suit or prosecution against the canal thieves to punish them and recover the money stolen. That sort of remedy—which is the best that can be applied—belongs to the Attorney-General's office. It is executive, not legislative, in its character; and the one man who can set the legal machinery in motion for the punishment of the thieves and the recovery of the abstracted funds is the Governor himself. He has proof sufficient to convict the guilty parties, or knows where it can be found. He has three long, comprehensive laws, passed at his instigation, to meet precisely this class of cases. In a matter which the Governor originated and which is his pet idea, it is not likely that the Attorney-General would act without the Governor's direction. Therefore, we fix upon the Governor the final responsibility of testing the virtues of the new laws against the canal gang. If this is not done, the brave beginning will have but a lame and impotent ending."

Not a few people believe that the investigation will turn out a mare's nest. At all events, the canal thieves do not appear to be particularly alarmed themselves, but they seem to have succeeded in disquieting the Governor not a little, who discovers that he has kindled a fire of counter investigation which is not only likely to consume some of his best friends, but may quite possibly result in singeing his own garments. And then, farewell to his ambitious dreams of the White House. The situation is decidedly dramatic.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, writing from the Rocky Mountain country, says that the much talked of Black Hills of Dakota are situated between the 43d and 45th parellels of latitude and the 103d and 105th degrees of longitude, and occupy an area of about one hundred miles in length and sixty miles in breadth—6,000 square miles. The shape of this mountain mass is somewhat elliptical, the direction its main axis being about twenty degrees west of north. On the east side of the range the base of these hills is about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and on the west side about 3,000 feet, while the highest peak is about 6,700 feet above sea level. The whole mass is embraced by the two forks of the Cheyenne river, which uniteabout thirty miles east of the hills, and form the Big Cheyenne, which empties into the Missouri about thirty miles above Fort Sully. The North branch passes along the north end of the range, and receives many of its tributaries and most of its water from that region, taking its rise, however, far to the west, near the base of the great Rocky Mountain range. The South branch flows along the south end of the range, taking its rise in the same region and near the source of the North branch, and like it receiving most of its waters from the streams that flow out of the Black Hills.

A SNOW-SLIDE from the roof af a church in Boise City, while the pastor was praying, gave the congregation a great fright. The mass of snow which had been accumulating on the building gave way and started down the roof, making a noise like the falls of Niagara, and thighting on the ground with the effect of an earthquake. Suddenly about one-half of the congregation found themselves standing bolt upright, the old lady, who would bear down about two hundred pounds, and doubtless had just been meditating on past sins and the probability of a future punishment, sprang to her feet with the agility of a lamb, seized her nearest companion by the arm and exclaimed: "My God! He is after us! let's run."

THE third quarterly issue of the "United States Official Postal Guide," published by Hurd & Houghton, Boston, has just been received. It contains all necessary information concerning postal affairs, and should be in the hands of every one whose business requires much use of the mails. It is sold at fifty cents per copy, or $1 50 per year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A nephew of Sir Walter Scott saws wood in Montreal for a living.

Every dog has its day, but Ohio has also a "State Dog Association."

Freight trains were run through the Hoosac tunnel for the first time, yesterday.

Beecher hasn't yet told what he knows about the luscious impact of nerve centers.

The New York dailies are as much alike as patent outsides. Cause: the Brooklyn trial.

Experience shows that women are nearly as good at spelling against men as in casting spells over them.

The Sioux Indians want a million dollars for their Black Hills reservation. It is a big sum, but we had better purchase than plunder.

Our Government is considering the policy of making a demand of Mexico for indemnity on account of the raids into Texas by Mexicans.

The newspaper men in the West and South hold a convention in St. Louis today, to devise means for better compensation for labor.

A splendid new quarter is about to be added to Berlin, whose streets will all be named after Germany's most eminent musical celebrities.

There is nothing new under the sun. The Knights of St. John in the early part of the sixteenth century had two iron-clads in their famous navy.

The great Northwestern lumber camps are all breaking up, and mill proprietors are putting their mills in order preparatory for a good season's work.

A Kentucky cat some time since fell in love with a rooster, and followed him around for about a year. She is now engaged in sitting on a nest of hen's eggs.

Our streets last summer were filthy, and a disgrace to the corporation. It looks, too, as though we were to have another summer Iliad of garbage, muck and slush.

Speed. The Vienna pneumatic mail system, which was opened for public use a month ago, forwards packages in the almost incredibly short space of two seconds.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, is making great preparations for the entertainment of delegates to the convention of the National Educational Association, which occurs in August next.

Depression. There are hundreds of warehouses in the best part of New York city without tenants, and thousands of houses are occupied by people who cannot pay their landlords.

That saucy Norristown *Herald* likens Spinner's signature to an "engraving of a bunch of eels." Somebody has probably given the editor a greenback by way of eleemosynary relief.

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." An Englishman has been doing a very small but safe business in counterfeiting pennies. He has made $10,000 at it.

Cold-blooded cannibalism. The Troy *Times* states that in the lakes in the vicinity of that city little fishes are very scarce, having been eaten up by the big ones during the hard winter.

A new and valuable medical agent has been discovered in "nitrite of amyl." It produces an extraordinary relaxation of the blood vessels and the muscular fibers, and is a specific against spasms.

The Indianapolis School Board has at length agreed not to build the two school houses for the purpose of teaching all common branches in German. There was much confusion of tongues over it.

Virginia accepts with thanks the bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson offered to that State by Beresford Hope, member of the British Parliament. Somebody should make it a present of a statue of Sheridan.

The Smithsonian Institution and the Agricultural Department will exhibit at the Centennial representative collections of the mineral and agricultural products of the United States, and of its fauna and flora.

A Swiss paper reports the discovery at Wezikon of the most ancient evidence yet known of the existence of man. It consisted in a kind of net-work of petrified spoles covered with wicker-work. The slate coal in which it was found belongs to the period intervening between the two glacial epochs.

A plan is on foot to secure the attendance at the Centennial of a regiment of Continental troops, to be composed of ten companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery, these just completing one company from each of the "old thirteen," that company to be the oldest formed in each State.

The Distress in Kansas, and the Loafers at Home.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Owing, no doubt, to my incomparable manuscript, your typos have mistaken the name of my informant in this Kansas question. It is not "John Connor," but John Canon, son of Fergus Cannon, of Indiana, who was my father's nephew. I met Mr. Cannon at the death bed of his mother, and during his attendance there, he told me the story as I have given it to your readers. He is now in Canton, O., in the office of the manufacturers of the mowing machine which has its sickle bar in front of the driver. I have forgotten its name; but had him specify their machine, because, last summer, I attended part of a boy who was cut into several pieces by one with the bar behind.

My informant is perfectly reliable, has no personal interest in the aid to be extended, has witnessed the want he describes, and injures the value of the property he has left by confessing the great and general destitution of the State. Since seeing him, one of my neighbors, Mr. Morse, of Mitchell's Mills, has told me of a letter received from a near relative, in Kansas, saying that he will soon be driven through—persons and domestic animals are starving.

Now, I move that Pittsburgh "*workmen*" one and all, be left to work or starve just as they have a mind; that they be left to preserve the lives of their wives and children, or not, just as they have a mind, or resign all right, title, interest and claim to said wives and children and be finally separated from them; and that all the aid which benevolence can muster be reserved for those who have labored faithfully and are willing to labor. Let us have done with supporting loafers! Let us be done with these blatant swaggerers, who have such a lofty estimate of their manhood, that they are the first to get victuals begged by their wives and children, and the soup made for them by delicate women who had much better be minding their own business, if they have any; and if not, in working worsted dogs with any kind of eyes that can be made in crossstitch.

If the ladies of Pittsburgh have not, for the last thirty-three years, had a time feeding a set of able-bodied Paddies who would not shovel the snow off the streets through which their benefactors dragged their weary feet, I would like to know who has!

Ever since the winter of 1842-43, the first I spent in Swissvale, the women of Pittsburgh have been feeding Paddies every winter, so far as I can learn; and the business grows on their hands. Every winter, "be jabers," they come like crows to a carrion feast; and, of late years, they have been reinforced by recruits of all nationalities, until they are worse than grasshoppers. Delicate women, wives of industrious, economical tradesmen, merchants and manufacturers are oppressed doing the work of their families, because Madame Benevolence, in taking care of the "wives and families" of men too lazy to work, is supporting thousands of women in idleness. Our manufactories are closed, and a whole community brought to the verge of bankruptcy, because Lady Bountiful must have subjects on upon which to expend her surplus energy, and so takes care of the families of the poor, oppressed coal diggers who are out shooting their neighbors!

Next winter, I will probably have a special subscription to furnish the poor fellows with cartridges and Colt's revolvers with which to dispose of those workmen who show any regard for the interests of employers!

As for taking care of the families of fellows who are openly engaged in preventing other men using their own hands for their own benefit, it would have been quite as logical to have supported the families of the rebels in arms to destroy the Government. Men who are public enemies have no right to have families, and the sooner said families die, so much the better for the community.

The Creator has established a system of common schools, in which Want is the Principal. In them He teaches industry and economy; and we have no right to interfere between Him and His pupils. His discipline is stern, but wholesome, and those who do not, under it, learn the art of self-preservation die, and leave room for better varieties.

Now, suppose we let the Lord attend to His loafers. Let Him teach them in His own way, while we help those who have faithfully tried and are trying to help themselves—those who will be a blessing, not a curse, to the body politic through all their future lives.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scientific American* says: "The best simple remedy I have found for surface wounds, such as cuts, abrasions of the skin, etc., is charcoal. Take a coal from the stove, pulverize it, apply it to the wound, and then cover the whole with a rag. The charcoal absorbs the fluids secreted by the wound, and lays the foundation of the scab; it also prevents the rag from irritating the flesh, and it is antiseptic."

POLITICAL

State.

Hon. John M. Thompson is named for State Treasurer by the Butler *Eagle*.

An observing genius has noticed that whenever Democrats have agreed to unite with other denominations and run a man irrespective of party the candidate is always a Democrat.

At the special election for councilman in the Fourth ward, Johnstown, on Saturday, the Republican candidate, J. C. McFeaters, was elected by 11 majority. The ward was carried by the Democrats at the February election.

The Allentown *Daily News*, Independent, has come out as an avowed Democratic paper. This is the second step of that kind taken recently in the Lehigh valley, the Easton *Dispatch*, also published as an Independent paper, having a short time ago "slopt over" into the lap of Democracy.

For Governor, the Republican party will name John F. Hartranft. It will be no setting up, no ring manipulation, no cheap newspaper puffing that places the General at the head of our ticket, but the universal acclaim of the people. The people never had a better Governor, the people never were so fully persuaded of any man's honesty, patriotism and undefiled record, as they are of his.—*Monongahela City Republican*.

At the meeting of the Erie county Republican committee on the 2d inst., Henry Souther, Esq., was elected Senatorial delegate, and Joseph Sterrett, C. O. Bowman, Giles D. Price and Major S. Y. Holliday Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, instructed to vote for Hon. Henry V. Rawle for State Treasurer. The primary election was fixed for Saturday, September 25th, and the county convention for the Monday following that date.

The movement to secure the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination for Hon. John D. Stiles, seems to be entered upon with considerable earnestness and we have no doubt, when the time comes, the local Democratic politicians will go to Erie in full force and press their claim with still greater determination than characterized the movement in behalf of Mr. Sowden for Lieutenant. Mr. Stiles, in principle, represents the majority of the Democrats of Lehigh county, but whether he secures the nomination or not, is of very little importance to the people, as the Republicans will have a sure thing in the Gubernatorial contest.—*Allentown Chronicle*.

There seems to be no doubt as to the renomination of Governor Hartranft, whose administration has been so exceptionally satisfactory, as to command the approval of all fair-minded men, extorting words of commendation even from those who bitterly denounced him when a candidate. Our readers will recollect how the entire Democratic press, backed by the then "liberal" element represented in McClure, Forney and Curtin, denounced Hartranft as the corrupt tool of rings, utterly unfit for then Gubernatorial chair, and guilty of all manner of wrongs in public life. Well, the people elected Hartranft. For two years he has been before the people in his high office, and partisan malignity has failed to discover aught on which to base a charge the semblance of wrong doing.—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel*.

General.

"How this world is given to lying!" The Pittsburgh *Post* tells its readers, away off in the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, that the canal frauds were all committed by Republicans under the administration of General DIX.—*Troy N. Y., Times*.

The Wisconsin *State Journal* says that Andrew Johnson is like the man who was tipped from a load of hay on to a stump, hurting his head so he could not talk. Years after, when his skull was repaired and the brain relieved from the pressure, he finished the speech he was uttering when he fell.

The Democratic Governor of New Jersey has appointed a colored man to the office of notary public. The Newark *Advertiser*, noticing the fact, says: "Mr. Ray is well recommended and highly respected here and the Governor had no hesitation about appointing him. The world moves and in the right direction."

Democratic rule in Texas is bearing its legitimate fruit. The San Antonio *Express* explains the situation as deplorable indeed, and predicts that even if $1,700,000 revenue is collected this year—a million more than was collected for the same period under the last Republican administration—there will be a deficit of $2,000,000, of which $323,000 is already apparent.

How the cloven foot comes out when the Democracy have to pass on the record of a soldier. The Democratic party all the country over declares against General Hancock for the Presidency because he is a soldier, but seats ninety Confederate soldiers in Congress at one election. It makes all the difference in the world with that party whether a man fights for or against his country.—*Phila. Press*.

While things go on right, while the Democratic party can be counted on to resist pernicious tendencies and to promote the weal of the country, as it is now doing, it is idle and silly to dream of such a thing as a third party right away. And every day the chances of an offshoot of the sort are dying out. So long as there is a third-term project to defeat let us hear no more third-party talk, but all mass ourselves together to kill the ailment and the dangerous politicians.—*Troy Press (Dem.)*

The St. Louis *Republican* became disgusted with its Democratic associations some time before the last Presidential election, and was one of the pioneers from that side in the independent movement which closed with the grand fiasco at Cincinnati. Speaking now of the talk of a new party, with its own recent experience fresh in mind, it says to the young men who are talking of "Reform" Conventions: "Don't do it. Three years ago there was an excellent chance, but a series of inexcusable blunders defeated it. Now there is no chance. The two parties are in the possession of the field and they hold every part of it. There is not the ghost of a probability that anything will happen in the next twelve months to displace either of these."

The London *Spectator* says that Englishmen, and especially English Tories, regard favorably the Democrats of the United States because they are "the Tories of the Union." This explanation, the New York *Post* says, may at first sight appear paradoxical. The very name of a Democrat commits him against the political principles of a system, which are sacred to the Tory. It seems a contradiction in terms to say that a man of the people, who, by tradition, education and circumstance has been taught to regard them as occupying a position level with his own, and his privileges, can have any sympathy with the upholders of caste and class and hereditary distinctions. Yet facts are stronger than presumptions. The *Spectator* says that the "Tories of the Union" are they who call themselves "Democrats."

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio, which was elected under the captivating clamor of "reform," turns out about as usual, under false pretenses. It has proved not only the most useless but the most partisan and corrupt Legislature that has been elected by the people of Ohio. Even the Democratic partisan organs are so utterly disgusted with it they not only appeal to it to adjourn, but demand its dissolution for the public good. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* improves it to adjourn, because the longer it remains in session the more cause there will be for investigations. Other organs throughout the State deprecate and denounce its impudent and corruption, and on all hands a Democratic wail arises, "You have ruined the canvas for 1875; the party cannot go before the people with your damnable record.—*Dayton Journal*.

PERSONAL.

Yung Wing, the Chinese Educational Commissioner, has just been made a voter at Hartford, and is probably the first native of China ever naturalized in the United States.

General Butler authorizes an explicit denial of the truth of the published story that he is counsel in a case to recover $50,000 for property seized for the Union army at New Orleans, when he was in command of that city.

Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston boy murderer, is studying Latin and Greek during his confinement. He recently said in regard to the murder of Horace Millen: "It seems as if the whole affair was now passing before me in a mist, and that I could not help doing what I did."

There is a young fellow in Portland, Maine, whose future depends upon the result of the Brooklyn trial, because the girl he loves has promised to marry him if Beecher is pronounced innocent; otherwise she declares that her confidence in man will be destroyed and she will never wed.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has been invited by the faculty of the Yale Law School to deliver the oration before that institution at the next commencement. In communicating the invitation, Prof. Francis Wayland, Dean of the faculty, informed Gov. Chamberlain that he was the first and unanimous choice for the position.

New England grows a little irreverent. Nearly all the clergymen in Hartford were summoned on the first instant to a hotel, there to bind in matrimonial chains a fair youth and gentle maiden. About twenty-four of the good men appeared simultaneously to discover among the sad, sweet smiles of a surrounding crowd that they were the subjects of a hoax.

United States Senator Ingalls has been reduced to poverty by going security for a brother, who is in the boot and shoe business in a Southern city, and was held responsible for a sum exceeding $50,000. He has assigned all his Kansas property for the payment of the debt, pledged his salary as United States Senator for one year in advance, and is still held for $25,000.

Who Own the Sidewalks?

The other day, a queer scene occurred on a principal street in Philadelphia. A man with a pushcart was going along the sidewalk, and on passing a furniture store was unable to get his vehicle through on account of the mass of furniture piled on the sidewalk, which almost closed the passage way. The pushcart man proceeded to open a passage, and to this the furniture people objected, quite an altercation ensuing as to their "rights." Who should possess the sidewalks? There seems to be, on the part of many people, grave doubts on this subject. Here was a case in which a man violating one city ordinance came into collision with tradesmen who were violating another. It is quite certain that pushcarts have no right on the sidewalks. It is equally certain that shopkeepers have no right to blockade the sidewalks with their goods. Each is a violation of the rights of pedestrians, for whom this portion of the highways is intended.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE scientists of the Buffalo *Express* hastens to contribute his mite to the general fund of useful information. He writes: "A certain person laboring under a temporary aberration of mind swallowed a large quantity of corrosive sublimate. The remedy applied by the physician called in was raw eggs. Four dozen eggs were swallowed in succession by the victim, each on being thrown up, after a short pause, *thoroughly cooked* by contact with the sublimate. That is to say, forty-four were cooked, the last four remaining in their natural state, and presaging the relief and safety of the patient. Some of the eggs came up boiled hard and others were only poached, but whatever the style they were undeniably cooked."

Propositions will soon be submitted by the English and French governments to our own, to legalize extradition, not only in cases of fraudulent bankruptcy, but also in embezzlement and larceny.

The Great Tribunal.

Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its favorable verdict long ago stamped Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the leading invigorant and alterative of the age, and the truthfulness of that decision is constantly receiving fresh corroboration in the shape of results, the most complete and satisfactory, accomplished in our very midst. Tribute to its efficacy as a remedy for indigestion, constipation, nervous complaints, sleeplessness, general debility, rheumatism and kidney disorders pour in from every quarter; physicians emphatically commend it as a remedy for the most inveterate maladies, and the press indorses the dictum of the profession. Thus the popularity of the reigning tonic-stimulant of America is constantly widening, despite the invectives fulminated against spirituous preparations by the vendors of mock temperance bitters, which the public some time since discovered to be fermented rubbish, and the sales of which are rapidly on the wane.

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THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD HAS TWO HUNDRED TONS OF OLD CAR WHEELS TO SELL FOR CASH.

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SAFETY STEAM

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The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:
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Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.
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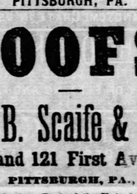

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CLOVER, Better, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes,
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THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD

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We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. We also sell the Magic Cooking Ranges. All orders left at No. 19 Isabella street or at the Toll House of Suspension Bridge will receive prompt attention.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 5, 1875.

The flurry of the quarterly settlements makes an apparently brisk business at the banks, but unlike the favorite schemes of our friend Colonel Sellers, there are not "millions in it." Counters are crowded, to be sure, and the volume of transactions shows larger through the Clearing House, but on the settling of all these troubled waters it does not appear that anybody has been particularly benefited by the disturbance.

A solitary quarterly dividend graces the announcement columns of the daily press, in the shape of the modest card of the Farmers' Deposit National bank, which declares its usual "four per cent. quarterly."

Bank stocks do not seem to be in any very great demand if we may except Exchange National, which sold up recently to, we learn, to seventy-two, the highest figure since the panic. To be sure, there are not a few of the stocks which have always a purchaser, and thus their open market quotation can rarely be given nor, indeed, when given can the prices be taken as any criterion, for they are customarily such as may be denominated "fancy prices."

Mortgage investments seem to be gaining much attention from investors, though we cannot learn that a very large number of transactions have taken place. One mortgage can at times make itself so "prominent" that when it is finally sold the financial circles breathe more freely, and, one would think from the sigh of relief, that a load had been removed, as indeed sometimes it has been.

Passenger railway stocks seem to be coming to the fore to a degree. The Citizens' Passenger road has sold within the past week at one hundred and thirty dollars on fifty par, which is a price very flattering to the management and quite satisfactory, we should opine, to the shareholders. The Citizens' now yesterday adopted the "punch" inaugurated in this city by the Oakland Passenger Railway, now almost a year since. The almost startling results which were attained by the use of this little piece of apparatus on the Oakland road, changing it from a condition of bankruptcy to that of one of the leading roads of the city, both in points of comfort and credit, caused other railway managers to turn their attention to the means used. The Birmingham road was the first to follow the example of the Oakland, and now comes the Citizens'.

Money continues to loan with ease, though rates are still a little high. Nevertheless the tendency is downward once more, now that April settlements are concluded.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, April 3, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The market generally has been active but irregular. The Pacific and Pacific Mail being strong and Western Union weak. The latter stock acts strangely, and seems to be under influences not governing the other leading stocks.

Pacific Mail has been active and advancing and quite in contrast with its course for the past few days. We hear that the movement is mainly instigated by this stock, and which for a time seemed to have been abandoned, is now under favorable auspices. Everything warrants the belief that higher prices are mapped out for it. It must be remembered that Pacific Mail has not followed the lead of Union Pacific to any extent, and there is therefore a good margin of improvement in it so long as the general market meets with no collapse.

During the last hour of business sales to realize, the usual process on Saturdays, carried prices down ½@1 per cent., Union Pacific suffering the most, which was quite natural in view of the fact that it has had so large a rise. We do not think they decline enough to discourage us in our heretofore expressed views of a rising market. We are looking for a material rise in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, to be followed by a healthy improvement in the general list.

The cable informs us that the steamer Faraday, engaged in laying the new cable, is getting down her machinery for the work of many operations in Western Union, and has no doubt been the reason for the large sales of this stock at declining prices.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 5, 1875.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	115
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120	120	120	120	120	120
" 5's, 1881	118	118	118	118	118	118
" 5-20's, 1865	118	118	118	118	118	118
" 5-20's, 1865, new	118	118	118	118	118	118
" 5-20's, 1867	119	119	119	119	119	119
" 5-20's, 1867 registered	119	119	119	119	119	119
" 5-20's, 1868	120	120	120	120	120	120
" 10-40's	114	114	114	114	114	114
Currency 6's	130	130	130	130	130	130
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Western Union Tel	77	77	77	77	76¾	76¾
Adams Express	60	60	60	60	60	60
American Express	53	53	53	53	53	53
United States	73	73	73	73	73	73
New York Central	113	113	113	113	113	113
Erie	34	34	34	34	34	34
Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124	124
Lake Shore	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northw'n	43	43	43	43	43	43
" Preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Pittsburgh	90	90	90	90	90	90
Ft. Wayne	98	98	98	98	98	98
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pacific R. R. of Mo.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Ohio & Mississippi	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toledo & Wabash	29	29	29	29	29	29
Harlem	135	135	135	135	135	135
Harlem Preferred	135	135	135	135	135	135
Michigan Central	75	75	75	75	75	75
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	90	90	90	90	90
Cleveland & Toledo	103	103	103	103	103	103
Canton Co.	64	64	64	64	64	64
Quicksilver	24	24	24	24	24	24
Quicksilver Preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wells-Fargo Express	87	87	87	87	87	87
Mariposa	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mariposa Preferred	15	15	15	15	15	15
Boston & Albany	130	130	130	130	130	130
Boston & Maine	130	130	130	130	130	130
Eastern	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hannibal & St. Jo	30	30	30	30	30	30
Hannibal & St. Jo Preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Iron Mountain	16	16	16	16	16	16
Missouri Pacific	90	90	90	90	90	90
Tennessee, old	70	70	70	70	70	70
Tennessee, new	58	58	58	58	58	58
Virginia, new	38	38	38	38	38	38
Total	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

April 5, 1875.	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55½	
Reading, sales	20¾	
United Co's. of N. Jersey, sales	131	
Oil Creek, sales	9½	
Lehigh Nav., sales	63	
Allegheny Valley, sales	66	
Lehigh Zinc, sales	9¼	
Empire Transportation Co	54½	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, April 6, 1875. }

The beautiful spring weather to-day inspired a good deal of life and activity into business circles, and there was an active movement of produce and merchandise generally, at well maintained prices. The advance of the season, of course, exerted its influence upon some articles, but the changes noted by us were not of marked importance.

The movement of spring wheat from the Northwestern States to Europe is beginning to seek a new route. The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following instance of a shipment by river:

"Ten days ago a cargo of wheat was loaded from one of our elevators upon a barge, which was taken to New Orleans. Yesterday word was received from New Orleans that the cargo had been shipped per the steamer Hawthen Hayden. This is as quick as railway time. Should there be a large movement from here to New Orleans, free on board of the steamer, and the rate from there to Liverpool was between eight and nine pence. Suppose we call it nine pence, or eighteen cents per bushel, the through rate from St. Louis to Liverpool would then be twenty-seven cents per bushel. This is the lowest through rate ever made from this city, and it is but a glimmer of what the great water route may be expected to accomplish in the near future when Captain Eads finishes his jetties and several larger lines have it all they can do in the way of carrying bulk grain. Then a couple of cents per bushel from St. Louis to New Orleans or to the city of Leads and five pence per bushel from the city of Eads to Liverpool—fifteen cents per bushel through—will oftener be an outside rate than an inside one. Make the grain a water route what it should be give to St. Louis a good canal around the rapids, so that she may use barges between this city and St. Paul, and the world will be called to observe the spectacle of an inland city seeking the sea as the ready pathway to consuming markets. In those not far distant days the exportable flour, meat and bacon passing down the Mississippi River will find its way to foreign ports via St. Louis and the city of Eads."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,530	Apples, bbls	30
Wheat, bush	196,000	Hay, tons	20
Oats, bush	1,255	Butter, pkgs	6
Potatoes, bus	2,455	Bacon, pcs	53
Hay, bales	465		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Receipts continue very light, no grain having been received at the canal for two days. Business to-day was moderate. Prices generally nominally unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 25 per bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 20@1 27; and Illinois do do do $1 20@1 23; amber do do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 16@1 17. Corn was active and strong; car lots sold at 75@75½c for shelled; for high-mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low-mixed; car lots on track could be purchased from 70@72½c per bushel for yellow; 73@75c for mixed. Oats were firm at 60@62c per bushel for prime white; mixed 58@59c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was sparingly offered and in demand. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was in demand and firm at 90c@$1 00 for No. 1 per bushel. Eastern brands $2 25@2 75 per barrel. Michigan at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

FLOUR.—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour, $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do do, $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 00@6 50; rye flour $5 00@5 50; buckwheat flour, $4 00@4 50; graham flour $5 50@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 packages, $5 25 @ dozen; packages: cornmeal $5 50; oatmeal $7 50@8 00.

HAY AND STRAW.—Market is easy. We quote timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do at $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from the loft is held at $22 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@27 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Groceries.

There was a fair trade in standard groceries. Prices of sugars and in coffees moderately active. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	20 c	Standard extra C	10c
Good Rio	19 c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	34½c	Granulated	11½c

Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Young Hyson	50@61	Strictly ch'e N. O	70c
Gunpowder	50@ 1 25	Prime	68c
Imperial	50@ 1 00	Good	63c
Japan	55@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	35@ 85	Lower grades	55@60c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carol'a	8½@8¾c	Pearl	6 c
Patna	7¼@7½ c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Raisins.*	
Cloves	55 c	Layers, ₱ box	$2 25
Allspice	17½@18c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Cassia	35 @36c	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Prunes	10@12½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	*Soaps.*	
Candles.		Irish soap ₱ box	$4 50
Star, full weight	18½c	Rabbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Stearine	15 c	Do. N.Y. City ₱ box	6 00
Salts.		German Mottled	7 c
Bicarb, in 10 ₱ kgs	6c		
Bicarb, in ½ papers	8c		

TOBACCO—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Span roll	60@63c	Rough & Ready	55@56c
Black Navy	56@58c	Fine cut plugs	70@80c
Black Tens	57@60c	Fine Cut	55@60c
Louisville Navy	52@56c	Cut and Dry	52@55c
Louisville Cav	57@60c	Scotch Snuff	55@56c
Virginia Navy	56@58c	Black Snuff	50@56c
Virginia Twists	56@58c	Fox Twists	52@55c
Virginia Cav	56@58c	Cigars—	
Double Thick	53@56c	Pomp'n Seed	$13@20
Quarterfoots	52@55c	Connecticut	25@32
Bright pounds	52@ 8	Seed & Havana	30@32
Black Quarter	57@60c	Havana	60@150

Country Produce.

APPLES—Market unchanged. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; prime 2 00@2 50; common to medium $1 50@2 00; car lots $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices steady. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@50c for common.

BEANS—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote choice white navy at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The market is dull and depressed under the influence of the spring weather. We quote choice yellow at 25@27½c; but most of the dealings were at 20@24c for prime; 15@16c for common to medium.

CHEESE—The yellow new season's quoted at 12½@13c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way at 14c; factory prime, 13c.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 10½@12c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@17c; Switzer Lebanon 9@ lb. Receipts unimportant.

EGGS—There was a fair market with a light supply. We quote at 24@25c ₱ dozen for choice fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 55@60c; No. 2 pound lots, 60@70c in a jobbing way. No. 2, ₱ lb, 30@35c, as to quality.

HONEY—Is quoted at 30@35c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 11@12c ₱ lb in a jobbing way. Maple syrup is quoted at $1 50 ₱ gallon in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SYRUP—Maple sugar is sold at 11@12c ₱ lb in a jobbing way. Maple syrup is quoted at $1 50 ₱ gallon in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The market is steady. We quote from store at $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel for prime Peachblows. Very common to choice potatoes 50c@$1 00. Sales on track were moderately active at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel for peachblows; $1 00@1 05 for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand. We quote live steady. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries in sacks, 12½@13c; do. do. in drums, 13@14c; quoted at 9@9½c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 24@25c ₱ lb for choice; cooking is quoted at 18@20c. Dried huckleberries are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

PROVISIONS—Cloverse

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 5, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.388	39	81	N.E.	Light	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.315	59	58	N.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.355	49	63	Calm	.....	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.361 Highest thermom...56
Mean thermometer. 49 Lowest thermom...36

Pittsburgh Female College.
Spring term commences April 15th. Send to Rev. J. C. Ruddy, D.D., for catalogue.

Allegheny School Superintendency.

It is but proper to say that the announcement, in our columns, the other day, that Prof. Trinet, in our columns, the other day, that Prof. Currey was a candidate for the Superintendency of Allegheny City, was unauthorized by him. He will not be a candidate for any city superintendency, nor would he serve, if elected.

Burglary on the South Side.

The glass manufactory of Campbell, Jones & Co., in the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, was broken into Sunday night, and a large quantity of glassware carried away by the thieves. A private watchman at another establishment in that vicinity saw two men rolling casks during the night. An information was made before Deputy Mayor Heerr against certain parties, and they will probably be arrested soon.

Centennial Committee Meeting.

Mr. B. F. Brown, Secretary, by request of the Chairman, Captain C. W. Batchelor, has issued a call for a meeting of the Centennial Committee, at the Masonic Bank, this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The following persons constitute the committee: C. W. Batchelor, Josiah King, O. Phillips, J. H. Hopkins, J. M. Brush, Robert Pitcairn, J. Aiee, W. H. Barnes, G. L. B. Fetterman, James F. Barr, J. G. Siebe neck, E. M. Snodgrass, Joseph Walton, James S. Negley, A. Greetmiger, Joseph Dilworth, W. W. Speer, W. M. McCreery.

Monongahela Wharf Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee was held last evening. Mr Helms in the chair.

The pay rolls for March were presented and approved, as follows: North Side, $143 33; South Side, $108 33.

The receipts for the past month were reported as follows: North Side, $702; South Side, $206.

Captain Carlisle appeared before the committee and made a request relative to a reduction of wharfage on the Monongahela river packets, asking that Councils take some action in the matter.

Mr. Hahn moved that an ordinance be reported to Councils reducing the wharfage charged the Brownsville Packet Company twenty per cent. Carried.

An ordinance establishing a wharf on the South Side was affirmatively recommended. Adjourned.

Cutting Affray in Allegheny.

At a late hour Sunday night an affray occurred near Zang's saloon, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, in which a man named John Beck was severely stabbed. Officer Heinrich appeared upon the scene during the melee, and Beck pointed out a man named Jacob Knobloch as the person who stabbed him, and the officer took Knobloch in custody. He is now in the Allegheny lock-up, awaiting an examination. The prisoner states that his relative, Otto Frey, wife and sister had been on a visit to his house during the day, and he was walking down with them to the cars on their return to Birmingham, where they reside. In passing Zang's saloon a number of men came out, and one of them threw his arms around the young woman and endeavored to kiss her. This led to a fight between Frey and Beck. The prisoner had a child in his arms during the fight, and could not have used a knife. Frey has made information before Alderman Kreiman, of the South Side, charging Jacob Beck and Valentine Geist with felonious assault and battery, alleging that they attacked and beat him with sling-shots. He is so badly injured that he is unable to leave his house.

The Lawrenceville Fire.

The fire which occurred between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, occasioning the alarm from box 75, originated in the fourth story of the Citizens' white lead and color works, corner of Butler street and Railroad streets. The flames made such rapid progress that the third and fourth stories of the building were nearly destroyed before the fire could be brought under control. All of the first story, in which is the heavy machinery, and a portion of the second story, were saved. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The works are owned by a defendant, on which Henry Harley, of New York, is the principal stockholder, have not been in operation for more than two years. A watchman has been employed about the premises during all that time, although it is stated that a new man went on duty a few weeks since. The fire, as stated, was first discovered in the fourth floor, where Acme Street, One and combustible fire was caused by a defective flue, the watchman having fire in a stove on the main floor. Fire Marshal Livingston is making an investigation. The loss will reach $40,000, and is covered by insurance.

THE COCK FIGHTING.

The Defendants Fined—The Raid a Successful One.

The raid on the South Side cock pit by officers of the Humane Society, turns out to have been a successful one, as a hearing, as already reported, was fixed for two o'clock yesterday afternoon before Alderman Donley of the Twenty-fourth ward. W. S. Hexenbaugh, one of the defendants, gave up the contest and plead guilty. He was thereupon fined $10 and costs. Zadok Street, Esq., Superintendent of the society arrived at the office just as McLaughlin, Rogers and Peach proposed to do as their counsel might do in person. The persuasive eloquence of Mr. Street induced the Alderman to let the fine of $10 each rest upon the defendants, which they paid. John Simmons and August Dell, minors, were fined $3 and costs, and the latter being called to pay commitments for the Workhouse for thirty days were made out. The Superintendent learning that the boys had no money to procure their evening meal, gave them one dollar. The costs in the case will be surrendered to the Society, being placed in charge of Agent Bell.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

Splendid Watch, Chain and Seal Presented to Chief Engineer White, of the Fire Department.

Mr. William J. White, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of our city, was the recipient last evening, of a well merited and exceedingly handsome compliment by the members of the force under him. At about eight o'clock there had assembled at the Fire Commission rooms, the foremen of the fourteen companies of the department, together with Messrs. Wilson, Hays, Pender, Larimer and Jones, of the Board of Commissioners, together with Robert C. Elliott, Esq., an old volunteer fireman, Assistant Chief Hamill and the friends of the participants.

Samuel P. Fulton, Esq., in a neat and most appropriate address, on behalf of the members of the department, presented the Chief with an elegant Swiss gold watch, chain and seal. The inscription upon the watch is, "Presented to William J. White, Chief Engineer, by the members of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, April, 1875." Upon one side of the handsome seal was the name of the recipient, and upon the other an engraving of a Maltese cross and patent neck steam engine.

Mr. White made a suitable though brief response, after which he was congratulated by his many friends. We understand that the gift is valued at $200, and was purchased of James R. Reed & Co, the well known jewelers of Fifth avenue.

The affair was a most pleasant one, and we congratulate the Chief upon the gift and the expression of esteem contained by the presentation. Mr. White is in every way deserving of this mark of approbation. He is one of the most experienced firemen in the city, and worthily holds the position of Chief Engineer.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS

Discriminations Against Pittsburgh Merchants—Their Effect on the Trade and Industry of the City.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A subject of deep interest to all members of this community, and particularly to the industrial classes, is that of cheap food. Cheap bread and meat are necessary before we can have labor at reasonable prices; and the latter this great center of industry must have before she can take and hold her proper place in the markets of the country. When the working class have to pay exorbitant prices for their necessaries of life, they cannot be expected to work for low wages.

In order to have cheap food, the great railway monopoly now cutting us off from the food-producing regions of the great West must be overcome; and to do this we must have competing lines. Under present regulations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which controls the direct lines hence to Chicago and the West, merchants are compelled to pay such rates as virtually cut them off from any such thing except the local market. Take the article of flour, for instance. Free Chicago to Pittsburgh flour rate per barrel via the Pan Handle line is fifty cents; from Pittsburgh to Altoona by the Pennsylvania Railway, 70 cents; thirty-five cents per barrel: white from Chicago to Altoona, by way of this city, the charge is but fifty cents per barrel. Flour, too, is shipped by this line to Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore for exactly the same price that Pittsburgh dealers pay for transporting it only a little more than half the distance—50 cents per barrel. To New York from Chicago—Pittsburgh being the half-way point—flour is taken for 90 cents per barrel—only 10 cents more than is paid here. All of this is not directly discriminating against our business men, what is it? To Cincinnati, Pa., also, special rates are granted, as the price from Chicago to that place on flour, is the same as to this city. Instances have been known of late, where breadstuffs was carried from Minneapolis to Philadelphia, and thence shipped back by Pennsylvania Railroad to points in Western Pennsylvania, and could be cheaply as Pittsburgh merchants could supply it, owing to the heavy charges for local freights from this city.

What is true as to flour holds good in the case of grain and meats. Three-quarters of the meats used in this city come from Chicago, and are subjected to like heavy freights. No one, am glad to know that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has entered the field to compete with this gigantic monopoly, and in this way our trade will be the benefit of a lively competition. Although by this line goods have to be carried by a roundabout way, the difference in time is not very great, while the more favorable freight tariff makes a very appreciable difference in rates at which staples can be sold.

Since the opening of the Connellsville route to the East, the business of our wholesale grocers has more than doubled,and all because they can now get merchandise transported for fair tolls. Before the war, rates ranged from 40 cents to get a hundred pounds of sugar from the seaboard to this city, now it costs but 19 cents, and other things in proportion. Now let us have competition for Western freights. LIBERTY STREET.

"THEY say," said Bobbs, yesterday, as he stood at a Fifth avenue bar, with a cooling drink before him—"they say that one swallow doesn't make a summer, but I tell you that even a little piece of summer like this is responsible for a good many swallows."

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

ROW PAPER SACKS ARE MADE.

A Machine That Can Cut and Paste Two Hundred and Fifty Flour Bags Per Minute, and Use Up Fifteen Tons of Paper Per Day—Godfrey & Clark's Establishment at 270 Liberty Street—Model Work and Model Workers.

That this is an age of progress, all will admit; and especially is the proof of it seen in the invention of labor-saving machinery. It is within the range of possibilities that the day is near at hand when combinations of iron, brass and steel, made into wheels, rollers and rods, will perform the most of the work now done by human hands.

One day last week, the writer was invited to visit the establishment of Godfrey & Clark, No. 270 Liberty street, where the business of manufacturing paper flour bags, and sacks and bags for grocers, is carried on. A year or two ago the firm employed at least one hundred girls and numerous men and boys in their business, but now the number of girls has been reduced to about a dozen, and men and boys in proportion; yet their trade has largely increased, and they are able to supply thousands of bags and sacks where before they could count their product by hundreds. All this has been brought about by the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

On entering the building, which is a large one, two hundred feet long and five stories high, the visitor is at once convinced that here are facilities for carrying on an immense business. Men are moving briskly about, preparing and shipping the goods; and of all none are more busily engaged than the members of the firm, Mr. E. B. Godfrey and Mr. Charles L. Clark. To the former gentleman the representative of the COMMERCIAL was indebted for courtesies in showing him through the great establishment, and the explanation of the machinery and various processes of manufacture, from the making of the paper to the final printing of the labels on the sacks and bags.

On the second floor of the building is placed one of the most remarkable machines it has ever been the good fortune of the reporter to examine. It is quite simple in construction, consisting of a table about fifteen feet long, at one end of which the paper, made into rolls some two hundred pounds in weight, is fed, and where the paste is applied to one edge; at the other end are a series of rollers, four in number, the first two serving as bearers, and the upper one of the second pair having on it the knife which cuts off the bag at the proper length. In passing from the roll across the table, the paper is doubled into the proper shape, and, running under the bearing rolls, the edge covered with paste is pressed down on the other and attached thereto. The upper rollers are of steel, the others of rubber. The speed with which this machine does its work is almost incredible, even when not running at full capacity. When put to its highest rate it can throw out 250 flour sacks per minute, or 15,000 per hour. Only two persons are required to attend it—the boy who supplies the paper as the rolls are exhausted, and a girl to remove the sacks as they are thrown off at the end into the cutting knife operates. If kept running every day, it would require the product of at least ten or twelve paper mills to keep it going, as it is capable of using up fifteen tons of paper per day. With all its great speed there is very little waste of material, not amounting to a fourth of one per cent; and what few bags are wasted, before printing are returned to the paper mill and worked over. By having cutting rollers of different diameters, the machine can be used for making any size of bag or sack, to hold from a quarter of a pound to a quarter of a barrel.

There are but two of these machines in existence—the one noticed above, and one in Cincinnati. They have brought about a complete revolution in the manufacture of flour and other paper sacks.

As the paper sack is pasted only at the side when it leaves the machine just described, it has to pass on to another, where the "satchel double bottom" is made and pasted. This is on the third floor, and is also quite simple. Two girls, one to feed the incomplete and the other to remove the complete sacks, attend it.

Simple as its larger companion, but does its work more rapidly than can be done by hand. Formerly, when the bottoms of the sacks were pasted by girls, it was necessary to put an extra piece of paper in, in order to keep the paste from sticking to parts not intended, and ruining the sack when an attempt was made to open it out. The paste is applied very much in the same manner as the ink is distributed by the rollers of a steam printing press, the roller having raised surfaces of copper of just the shape and size required to place the adhesive substance on the right spot on the bottom folds of the sacks. This piece of mechanism also works rapidly, but cannot quite keep pace with the larger cutting machine down stairs.

After passing through these processes, the sacks are allowed to lie long enough for the paste to dry properly, when they are taken into the printing department. Here two cylinder presses are kept going constantly, printing on the sacks the brand of flour, grades of mill, dealer, etc. About one thousand mills are supplied with sacks by Godfrey & Clark; and the firm keep standing in their printing department all the "forms" from which this printing is done.

After the ink is dry, the sacks are taken to a press worked by steam, and capable of pressing out over one hundred tons, where they are baled for shipment to their destination. Ten tons per day can be baled readily by this process.

Power for all the work is supplied by an engine in the cellar, capable of running all the machinery. From this steam pipes extend to all parts of the building, keeping every room pleasantly and steady tempperature. The steam from the cylinders is exhausted into these pipes, and when condensed flows back into the boiler, so that there is no waste particles of waste. This latter system, devised by Mr. Godfrey, works admirably, and is a great source of economy. In fact the whole establishment is a model of intelligent and systematic energy and industry, and is a credit to the city.

During five years past $200,000 worth of machinery has been put in by the firm, and has enabled them to increase their circle of trade greatly.

The firm state that they can make, print, bale and ship forty thousand flour sacks per day, without any difficulty. This includes, also, the manufacture of the paper. They have a very large paper mill on the Monongahela river, above Monongahela City, where the greater part of the paper used by them is made. It is of the very best quality, made from Manilla rope, and is not equaled by the products of any mill in the country. It is smooth enough to print upon nicely, and yet as strong, almost, as thick cloth, and virtually water proof. New machinery lately put into the paper mill has nearly doubled its capacity. Fuel in the vicinity is readily accessible, and extremely cheap, and this gives the firm an advantage possessed by no other in the country, and enables them to compete in every market.

Godfrey & Clark's trade, which, when they commenced business a few years ago, was quite limited, now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In fact, their flour sacks are used in almost if not quite every State of the Union. The largest mills in all the Western cities depend on their supplies from this firm, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for an order to come from one of them for one hundred thousand flour sacks at a time.

The house deals extensively in other articles beside flour and grocers' sacks and bags. All grades of Manilla wrapping paper, twine, etc., are kept in stock, and sold on as favorable terms as can be had in any of the great Eastern cities.

THE PEST HOUSE.

Protestants In the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards—Resolutions Adopted.

Pursuant to call a number of the citizens of the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards met last evening at the corner of Wylie avenue and Kirkpatrick street to protest against the continuance of the city hospital or pest house in their midst.

On motion, Mr. John McClarren was chosen chairman and the reporters, secretaries.

Charles P. Duff, Esq., being called upon addressed the meeting at some length. He explained the circumstances of the purchase of the late farm and stated that the purchase money must be paid, he claimed that it was the duty of the Board of Health, under the resolution of councils to sell the property again. Property in the vicinity of the house had greatly depreciated since it was necessary to build, and the nuisance be removed without the city limits.

Mr. Harry Metzgar was next called upon and in a short speech advocated the selling of the property even if the city should lose by it. If property even if the city should lose by it. If property even if the city should lose by it. If he thought the loss of $20,000 to $25,000 nothing compared with the health of the people of the locality.

Dr. Thorn, the next speaker, did not personally fear contagion, but in deference to the fears of the people he thought we should not remain where it had been established. He knew of children riding upon the pest vehicle which carried the patients to the hospital.

Mr. James Breen, the next speaker, was heartily in favor of selling. He said that some $13,000 had been paid for the property, while it was worth but about $5,000. He would advise that it be disposed of at the best price, and that the building be converted into a lunatic asylum, and the members of Councils who purchased it be caged there.

After some further discussion the following, presented by Mr. C. P. Duff were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

WHEREAS, Councils of Pittsburgh did agree and have since issued certificates of indebtedness in payment for the purchase of a pest house site, on condition that the said site should be sold; and,

WHEREAS, The Board of Health have ignored the action of Councils in the premises and have contracted for the erection of a pest house on the lot purchased; therefore,

Resolved, That we call the attention of Councils to the petition signed by nineteen hundred citizens top on file, and appeal to them to protect us.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to visit Councils and lay before them our reasons for asking that our property be not depreciated by the erection of the Pest House.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Charles P. Duff, Dr. Thorn, E. P. Jones, Robert Inder and J. C. Dickson were appointed the committee.

THE STRIKE AT IRWIN.

Outrageous Conduct of the Miners—Wholesale Plundering of the Farmers—A Reign of Terror.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRWIN, PA., April 2, 1875.

I can give you but little information as to the inside workings of the miners' lodges in this section. In asking aid from the farmers and others, they plead that they cannot make money enough to live on, by digging coal at fifty-five cents per ton. The country people give them provisions in order to get their good will and to prevent their stealing what they want. Many persons acceded to the demands of the miners, fearing that if they refuse their barns may be burnt through revenge. Some things have been done in the country around here, for which the miners are blamed, but of course no open charges can be made, as the people dare not say what they think.

It is reported that three miners went to a house when all the inmates were asleep, except an old lady. They demanded all the butter and eggs she had, and she gave them, being afraid to resist. Another place was visited in the night time, when three sheep were taken from a flock in the barn, and killed in front of the barn door. From another man they took a hog, killed it, dressed off the hams, and left the remainder lying on the ground. At another place, along the pike, they killed a cow, with a calf at its heels two weeks old. The hindquarters only were taken, the remainder of the carcase laying been left on the roadside. About two dozen chickens, belonging to Mr. Shillenbeger, superintendent of the Westmoreland mines, were quietly carried off one night. Several families have had all their turkeys and chickens, but no one dare prosecute.

As an evidence of the bold and defiant manner of some of the strikers, I may mention that the case of a man who stated that he was going to live as long as he pleased, and that he was free, and when all was gone he would take his musket and make a living with it—meaning he would live on what he could get from others.

The miners hold out for the 70 cents per ton, and it is believed that they will not go to work until they get it. The operators, on the other hand, say they cannot and will not pay over 55 cents. There are nearly 1,000 miners in this district, but should they go into the mines the strikers, it is feared, would resort to violence and would have them out. It is the general opinion here that the miners are wholly under the control of a few leaders, not exceeding thirty in number. I may mention the case of a man who stated that he was going to work, were they not afraid to break in upon their organization. The Swedes, Germans and Scotch are all anxious to resume work.

P.S.—Since writing the above I hear they have had another meeting, and agreed to stay out unless they get the basis of 1874—or seventy cents per ton. The operators now say they will have to suspend altogether, and likely for a year. Matters remain much as reported this morning, and the community will be under a reign of terror while the strike continues. ZIP.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Reduction of Passenger Rates on the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads—Rumored Lease of the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The railroad war (says the New York *Times* of Sunday) is approaching a crisis. Eric, rendered desperate by the loss of freight business, on Saturday issued a manifesto reducing its passenger fares from this city, as follows: To Cincinnati, $15; Louisville, $18; Indianapolis, $16; Columbus, $14 50; St. Louis, $20; Quincy, $22; Kansas City, $31; Chicago, $18; Omaha, $31. Proportionate reductions will be made by the Erie from Philadelphia and Boston to those points. The reduction is to take place on Monday. These rates are below the lowest rates of the Baltimore and Ohio road. Being unable to compete with that road in freight rates, the object is to take away its entire passenger trade, the Baltimore and Ohio having no rail line between Baltimore and New York. It is stated, however, on high authority that a compact has been drawn up and is ready to be signed whereby Jay Gould leases the New Jersey Southern Railroad to President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, for a long term of years. Mr. Garrett, it is well known, has been quietly making strong efforts to purchase the Southern Railroad from Gould, who holds most of the stock, discovered the deal, unless interfering purchases, and put the price of the stock so high that Mr. Garrett could not pay it. Mr. Garrett, through his agent, then proposed conditions direct with Gould for a lease of the road, with the result above stated. The contract is to be signed at once. Mr. Garrett returns from Florida, which will be next week or the week after. Then are wanted, before printing, are returned to the paper mill and worked over. By having cutting rollers of different diameters, the machine can be used for making any size of bag or sack, to hold from a quarter of a pound to a quarter of a barrel.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Evening—Claim for Discount on a Warrant—Award of Contracts.

The regular monthly meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. Brown in the chair.

Bills and pay rolls, amounting in all to $11,307 57, were examined and approved.

DISCOUNT ON A WARRANT CLAIMED.

Mr. F. C. Negley presented a bill for something over two hundred dollars for discount which he had been compelled to pay in having his warrants cashed. He received the contract for furnishing coal for the Water Works, and that he must be paid cash. His warrants were made out as payable in August next, and he claimed the amount which he had been discounted from the city. The matter was referred to sub-committee for examination.

The following bids were then opened:

MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS.

Onions & Baldwin* per pound.....	2 c
Dickson, Marshal & Co., per pound.....	2½c
Pittsburgh Manufg Co., per pound.....	2½c
Knapp, Thomas & Co., per ton.....	$52 00
Wm. Smith, per ton.....	52 00
Henry A. Freyvogle, per pound.....	2½c
Jas. Marshal & Co., per ton.....	49 90
Thomas Carlen, per pound.....	2 3-5c
A. Hartupee, per ton.....	54 00

FIRE PLUGS.

Pittsburgh Manufg Co., each.....	$42 00
Atlas Works, each.....	44 20
A. Harrupee, each.....	49 00
Armstrong & Hutchison, each.....	49 00

FERRULES.

Bailey, Farrel & Co., average per dozen..	$10 25
A. J. Logan, average per dozen.....	12 75
Laughrey & Call, average per dozen.....	9 48
Fulton, Son & Co.,* average per dozen....	10 25

Jas. Marshal & Co.,* per ton.....	$48 90
Atlas Works, per ton.....	71 83
Armstrong & Hutchison, per ton.....	44 81
Thomas Reese, per ton.....	68 64

SPECIAL CASTINGS.

Jas. Marshal & Co., per ton.....	$79 90
Wm. Smith, per ton.....	60 00

The contracts were let no the firms whose names are marked with an asterisk (*). Messrs. Laughrey & Call's bid for ferrules was lowest, failed in sending in their bonds, and the contract was let to Messrs. Fulton, Sons & Co. It also includes the furnishing of tackling, etc.

The contract for furnishing stop gates was let to Messrs. Armstrong & Hutchison.

SPECIAL CASTINGS.

The bid of Mr. Smith for special castings was not accompanied by the bonds, and as his bid was lower than that of Marshall & Co., the letting of the contract was postponed.

Action on the bids for furnishing oil was also postponed, as the bonds did not accompany the bids.

Here a member of the committee raised the point that in the case of the bids for ferrules the contract was let to a firm not the lowest bidders, because the lowest bidder has failed to furnish a bond, waiving in the case of the special castings the awarding was postponed because the lowest bidder (Mr. Smith) had not furnished bonds, while the next lowest bidder had offered the proper bonds. In view of this, a motion was carried that the action awarding the ferrule contract be reconsidered, so as to give Messrs. Laughrey & Call the same chance as Messrs. Fulton, Sons & Co. had. This reference to reconsider was carried, but after considerable discussion and the entertaining and rejecting of a multiplicity of motions Messrs. Fulton, Sons & Co. were awarded the contract again.

A motion was then made that the contract for furnishing special castings be let to Messrs. Marshal & Co. The question was put and was lost, the vote resulting in a tie.

Superintendent Ellison then stated that the special castings must be had immediately, and asked that the contract be let to some person.

On motion, the contract was then let to Mr. Wm. Smith, provided he furnish bonds within three days.

On motion, Assessor Bostwick was authorized to employ an assistant to aid him in the work.

The motion adjourned to meet on Friday night, for the transaction of business connected with the Water Extension department.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES

Meeting Last Evening of the City Property and Water Committees—Contracts Awarded, &c., &c.

The Allegheny Council Committees on City Property and Water met last evening.

CITY PROPERTY.

The committee commenced its proceedings with the examination of accounts rendered, approving bills aggregating $400.

The bill of Fisher & Aiken, for repairs to the Mayor's office, was referred to a sub-committee for examination.

It was decided to employ a joiner to make repairs in City Hall, made necessary by shrinkage of woodwork.

An indemnifying bond was presented by Messrs. Dilworth, Porter & Co., of the Allegheny agains loss by the settlement of claims of Michael Grogan, now pending. Crogan sued to recover damages done to his property by reason of excavating for the Fourth ward engine house, and the committee obtained evidence in the matter of propagating the stories that she and Mrs. Morse had joined hands against him. Mrs. Morse had repeated stories of his intemperance and of his improvidence and of his neglect of his family, and one or two could be given to them explicit denials. He stated then to the, in regard to his family, that while he acknowledged that, perhaps, he had been at times hasty or inconsiderate in his manner to them, he had never failed in the matter of proper support. He declared that he had from his youth up been immaculate in his morality. He stated that he did not know but his life had come to a premature termination; his misfortunes seemed clouded: his opportunities seemed shut up; his household seemed desolate. He spoke then words of sympathy and words of encouragement to him, and was profoundly impressed with his truthfulness, and I felt more than I had ever felt before, that I had lifted my hand against a man who, whatever may have been his weaknesses or his follies, had not deserved any such treatment; and I expressed so to him and we had a kind of reconciliation again, and he said that in view of what had taken place between us through the kindly offices of Moulton, through the interviews with me, that as we were to cooperate in the future, he wanted to have the conversation to say what he had said, and he wanted also to say that he should desire me to visit in his family again just as I had done in the former days before any of these troubles arose. This was the substance of what he said—that is to say, it was much more largely opened rhetorically—and yet this is the substance of it. I left the study and went down the stairs.

I have forgotten exactly how it came to pass that I found myself with him in the bedroom with Mrs. Tilton, in the back bedroom, on the south side of the house, but I recollect that I was somewhat taken by conversation between us three—or rather there was an impression between us two—in which he stated again to his wife that he had a long and painful interview with me. He said that he did not know that he should ever again be able to resume confidence with me, and spoke tenderly and sadly about that, and yet terminated with a kind of reassurance that he was going to do all he could, and was not meant to recover himself. He spoke also in respect to his family. He said that he should only right to say to Elizabeth, addressing himself to her: "Mr. Beecher in all this difficulty has acted like a father and brother toward you, and has taken in every case all the blame to himself; and I feel bound as a husband to say to you, sir," said he, "that Elizabeth has pursued the same course toward you and said, 'If there is any blame it is mine.'" He said then that he didn't know that he should ever be happy again; his home seemed to him to be a dismal and a desolate home; but he did not know but that out of this difficulty and out of this trial we would spring up again an affection that would be purer and stronger than if it had not been tried by these difficulties. And so that we all kissed each other [laughter] and I departed.

Moving Time.

As moving time has again come round when changes in housekeeping are in order, we would suggest to all who contemplate changing their cooking stoves to call on Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, and examine their complete assortment of stoves before making their selections.

Success.

All are striving for success, and Messrs. John B. Herron & Co. have attained it by the production of their New First Class Cooking Stove bearing the above name. Call and examine it at No. 291 Liberty street.

No Use of Any Longer

taking the large, repulsive purging, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by the application of chemical science, extract all the curative principles and other properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious taste. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in one of the forty-five dollar pills. He declared that no one had from his youth up been immaculate in his morality. He stated that he did not know but his life had come to a premature termination; his misfortunes seemed clouded: his opportunities seemed shut up; his household seemed desolate. I spoke then words of sympathy and words of encouragement to him, and was profoundly impressed with his truthfulness, and I felt more than I had ever felt before, that I had lifted my hand against a man who, whatever may have been his weaknesses or his follies, had not deserved any such treatment; and I expressed so to him and we had a kind of reconciliation again, and he said that in view of what had taken place between us through the kindly offices of Moulton, through the interviews with me, that as we were to cooperate in the future, he wanted to have the conversation to say what he had said, and he wanted also to say that he should desire me to visit in his family again just as I had done in the former days before any of these troubles arose. This was the substance of what he said—that is to say, it was much more largely opened rhetorically—and yet this is the substance of it. I left the study and went down the stairs. I have forgotten exactly how it came to pass that I found myself with him in the bedroom with Mrs. Tilton, in the back bedroom, on the south side of the house, but I recollect that I was somewhat taken by conversation between us three—or rather there was an impression between us two—in which he stated again to his wife that he had a long and painful interview with me. He said that he did not know that he should ever again be able to resume confidence with me, and spoke tenderly and sadly about that, and yet terminated with a kind of reassurance that he was going to do all he could, and was not meant to recover himself. He spoke also in respect to his family. He said that he should only right to say to Elizabeth, addressing himself to her: "Mr. Beecher in all this difficulty has acted like a father and brother toward you, and has taken in every case all the blame to himself; and I feel bound as a husband to say to you, sir," said he, "that Elizabeth has pursued the same course toward you and said, 'If there is any blame it is mine.'" He said then that he didn't know that he should ever be happy again; his home seemed to him to be a dismal and a desolate home; but he did not know but that out of this difficulty and out of this trial we would spring up again an affection that would be purer and stronger than if it had not been tried by these difficulties. And so that we all kissed each other [laughter] and I departed.

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Telegrams from the coal region represent all quiet, though trouble is apprehended to-day when coal trains begin moving.

ADDITIONAL RIVERS DISPATCHES.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., April 5, 1875.

River 8 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—River 34 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling. The Benton, from Pittsburgh to Fort Benton, passed down.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—River fell 1 inch; has fallen 6 inches since the decline began. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Alice Brown and tow, Cairo. Departed—James Howard and Simpson Horner, New Orleans; Silver Cloud, city of Helena and Bell Memphis, St. Louis; Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg.

CAIRO, April 5.—Arrived—City of Alton, St. Louis; Robert Mitchell and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Leopard, Ohio river; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—Hudson and Mitchell, New Orleans; Leopard and Baum, Memphis. River 40 feet and rising. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 68.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—River rising; 25 feet on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Eddyville, Carlo; Brilliant, Smithland. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo; Bransford, Upper Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Arrived—Swift, Cincinnati; Liberty, Ohio river; Savannah, Keokuk; Capitol City and Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed—Chester, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk. River rising slowly with indications that all the upper streams will come to a stand. Weather clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Arrived—John A. Scudder, St. Louis; Robert Young and Grand Lake and barges, Ohio river. Departed—John Kyle, St. Louis. Weather clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, April 5.—Up—Bohemia and Illinois. Down—Atlantic and barges. Arrived—St. Genevieve. Weather warm and cloudy. River stationary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Model.

An examination of the New Model Cooking Range at 85 Smithfield street will convince all who examine it that it is the most complete in the kitchen and yet have ample facilities for work that it fills all these requirements.

Messrs. J. B. HERRON & CO.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

In Addition to the Large Line of Samples now being shown at the Monongahela House, Mr. Marion Wanamaker has just received a new lot, making it the largest and best line of goods to select from ever offered in this city.

Mr. Wanamaker is MAKING A SPECIALTY OF
Finest Clothing House, (One Price,)
818 and 820 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous and sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTHS.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S,
Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

The Million

is the name of one of the best cooking stoves now made. It is of neat design, a good boiler and is guaranteed to work satisfactorily.

Messrs. J. B. HERRON & CO.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

Side Boards,

Dining Tables, Dining Room Chairs, to suit all classes of purchasers, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S.

For the Latest Styles

of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S.

You can buy Chamber Sets

from $35 00 to $600 00, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S.

A Blessing to Humanity

is what Dr. Swift's Cough Syrup can well be termed, for it has done more good already than any other medicine.

TILTON-BEECHER.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

versable, and that it irritated him. He said: "Theodore is the easiest man to be led by his affections that ever lived; Elizabeth can do anything with him, and she must do her part; and you must help to make her." That was the general form of the counsel, and then he suggested that to unify ourselves and take away the friction, and to give to the new enterprise the advantage of perfect unity of feeling and counsel, it would be a good thing if I should write a letter to him (Moulton) for him to show to Tilton, expressive of my cordiality towards him, and also a letter to Mrs. Tilton, (with whom I had more influence, he said, than any living being, in order to bring her under Moulton's counsel, which would be concurrent with my counsel and judgment; and so the family would be brought in: Tilton would make a happy home for him; I would help him; Frank would help him: our friends would help him; and with his power and experience and skill he would have a journal that would be heard of through all the land. I thought that it was not a unwise plan. I wrote the letters to him and to her, and put them in Moulton's hands.

Q. This letter, Mr. Beecher, to Mrs. Tilton begins in this way: "My dear Mrs. Tilton—When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God has kindled for you more than were my own thoughts." When was the last time, prior to this 7th day of February, that you had seen Mrs. Tilton? A. I suppose I had not seen her since the interview of December 30th.

Q. Well, that is your recollection? A. That is my recollection of the purport of this opening sentence.

Q. And you had the fact that you had not seen her? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you used this expression, "When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days." Now what was there in your situation that led you to have an impression of that shortness of your life? A. Tint was the shortness of both our lives, sir. She looked to me as one already to be spoken for by God's angels. In the terrible whirl to which I was subjected—the fiery excitement—it did not seem to me that I could live long.

Q. And it was of her life and your own feelings that you wrote that expression? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In concluding this letter, Mr. Beecher, you say: "This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it." Was that the fact, as you understood it—that Tilton had not read the letter? A. Yes, sir. I understood he had not read